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WASHINGTON.

A COMPROMISE AGREED UPON. THE PLAN THE SAME AS ANNOUNCED BY THE TRIBUNE-DISCUSSIONS IN CONGRESS-PRESSING THE TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND RETURNING

The Joint Committee on Compromise has finally agreed; the plan adopted is that of a count by tellers, no rejection of a State except by the vote of both houses, and a board of arbitration to settle questions when the houses cannot agree. The principal discussions yesterday were in the Senate upon the stationing troops at Petersburg, Va., and in the House upon the arrest of the Returning Board of Louisiana for contempt; the arrest was ordered. The directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company have been subpensed to Washington.

THE COMPROMISE.

AN AGREEMENT LATE AT NIGHT-PRACTICAL UNA-NIMITY OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE-TERMS OF THE COMPROMISE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The joint commitment this afternoon. The report has not been signed, as the vote upon it was taken at so late an hour that an official copy could not be prepared for signatures. The plan which will be recommended to both houses to-morrow is substantially similar to that reported in The TRIBUNE two or three days age. The Schate recodes the position held by many of its members, that its President has the right to act judicially in connection with the counting of the vote, and the House recedes from its position that the votes of any States can be rejected on the demand of either branch of Congress. The certificates from the States are to be opened by the Vice-President in the manner directed by the Constitution, and in accordance with the precedents from 1793 to the

The votes are to be compiled by the tellers and the tally reported by them to the President of the Senate, who is to announce the result. When the votes from any State are unquestioned they are to be counted exactly as sectived. If the vote from any State is objected to by a member of either house, the two houses are to separate, and, after a brief discussion, are to pass upon the reception of the votes. No vote is to be rejected without the concurrence of both houses in all cases. Where two or more sets of returns have been received from any State they are all to be opened by the President of the Senate, and the houses, voting separately, are to determine which of them, if either, shall be counted. If both houses decide to count any one of these votes, then they shall be compiled by the tellers. If both houses agree to reject all, then no vote from the State shall be compiled by the tellers. But if the houses disagree in their selection of the return to be received, then all questions of law connected with the returns from that State are to be submitted to a board of arbitration consisting of fifteen members and constituted as follows: Five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, five Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House, and four judges, two of whom are supposed to sympathize with the Republicans and two whose bearing is supposed to be toward the Democracy They will be named in the bill. The judges are to select a fifth justice, whose appointment will complete the board of arbitration. The decisions or recommendations of this board are to be reported to both houses, and the question is to be put in each whether they shall be susned or not. If both houses vote to reject the decision all other cases the return which is determined by the board of arbitration to be the legal one from the State is be compiled with the votes from other States.

The discussion during the last day or two, it is under stood, has been mainly in regard to the selection of the five judges of the Supreme Court. Many different has heretefore been mentioned, for appointing the four judges oldest in the service, and to select a fifth by lot Another was to place upon the board the five judges oidest in the service; and still another, the five judges, beginning with the Chief Justice, whose names stand first upon the list. The plan finally agreed upon is be lieved by the members of both committees to be abso lutely fair and impartial and to be less open to objection than any other that was proposed.

The report of the committee will, it is believed, be unanimous. Senator Morton was not present at the meetings of the committee during the greater part of the day, and his Republican colleagues in the Senate committee had no authority to say that he would sign the report. The other six members of the Senate committee, namely, Messrs. Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, their signatures to it. In the House committee there will probably be no division, although one member has not given his absolute assent to the report. The nature of the report, though known to a few people in Washington to night, has not been much discussed, as its details were learned at so late an hour that few people knew of them in time to make any comments upon them. The bill will be reported to both houses to-morrow, and each house will make an attempt to proceed to its discussion it will of course go to the other for its concurrence.

WORK OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE. THEIR OBJECT A PATRIOTIC ONE FROM THE BEGIN-

NING-THEY BELIEVE BOTH PARTIES WILL AP-PROVE THE RESULT.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.! WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The members of the tripartite tribunal to decide controverted questions during the count of the electoral vore are to take a special eath to decide the questions arising according to the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof. On inquiry of the members of the two committees to-night it is learned that all of then pledged themselves not to speak of the details of the proposed plan this caution being taken in order that the oght not be misled by verbal statements spart from the exact phraseology of the official report. They say that for the last two weeks the committees of the two houses, acting either separately or in joint meeting, have devoted their best energies and judgment, and nearly all their time, to efforts to arrive at an accommodation; that the proceedings have uniformly been marked by courtesy and a patriotic spiral, all striving to allay whatever partisan feeling existed, and to promote the public good. They are very hopeful that both politi; cal parties and the country at large will satisfied with the result of their labors. The bill embodying the plan agreed upon will be accompanied by a based, and will be presented to both houses to-morrow, though it will not probably be acted upon immediately. The intelligence that a report has been agreed upon calculated to satisfy both parties occasions general grati-

LOUISIANA CONTEMPT CASES. BARNES SENT BACK TO SEARCH FOR TELEGRAMS-ARREST OF THE RETURNING BOARD ORDERED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 17 .- The House permitted Mr. Barnes, the New-Orleans telegraph manager, to go to Louisiana to-day in custody of a sergeaut-at-arms to search for the dispatches called for by Mr. Morrison's committee. A greater farce could not have been enacted. That portion of the telegrams which that committee called for, and which passed over the wires after the 1st of November, are no longer in that office, and, although these sent between the 1st of September and the 1st of Koven ber are there, Mr. Barnes is no longer superintendent of the office, and will therefore have no opportunity or power to search the office when he arrives. This act on the part of the House was a clumsy expedient to relieve itself from an awkward predicament. The majority of the Democratic members, while they were desirous of emmode Mr. Barnes, and have not been at all pleased is the idea of his remaining in confinement.

The House adjudicated the Louisiana Returning Board is in contempt to-day and ordered their arrest. It is po sible that when they are arraigned before the bar the Po side that when they are arranged before the bar the Barnes case and send them to New-Orleans in charge of a sergeant-at-arms to see whether or not they can find a sergeant-at-arms to see whether or not they can find a sergeant-at-arms to see whether or no they can find a sergeant-at-arms to see whether or no connection with the questions at issue. The Republicans were well enough aware that numerous precedents had been set by the senate for demanding the production of official papers like these, but they thought no better opportunity would be presented for worrying the Democrats by straiguing them for abandoning their States rights

doctrines. Taken in this light the Republicans had the best of the argument. The vote on the question was mainly partisan.

THE SQUAD AT PETERSBURG. A LONG DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON USURPATION AND STATE RIGHTS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 17 .- The little squad of troops which the President sent to Petersburg just before the election continues to furnish material for Dem the two Virginia Senators, Mesars. Johnson and Withers, topic, and this morning Senator Morton, reading them in The Record, for nobody heard them, felt called upon to reply to the doctrine asserted that the President cannot send soldiers into a State unless called upon by its Gov say in response, and Mr. Sherman made a speech, so that between them all they used up the afternoon. There is a ridiculous inconsistency in Democrats asserting a State Rights doctrine about the control of the army more ex-treme than any Calnoun ever propounded, and almost in the next breath proposing to lock up a Returning Board, break up the lawful machinery of a State Government, and reject its electoral vote. Anything to get power,

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN. DEMOCRATIC METHODS IN THE CAMPAIGN-REPRE SENTATIVE LYNCH'S TESTIMONY.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Representative Lynch, the colored member from Mississippi, intends to make a speech soon, if he can get an opportunity. He will cratic theory that the negroes in the South voluntarily descried the Republican party in large numbers during the last campaign. He says that in his State whenever the blacks were free to act upon their convictions they showed as much solidity and unanimity in support of the Republican party as ever.

Privileges and Elections to-day with reference to the late election in Mississippi. He presented some striking evidences of the frauds perpetrated by the Democrats to carry the State, and gave interesting accounts of the working of the Mississippi plan. His testimony will probably occupy the committee for a day or two longer. Among other illustrations of the methods resorted to by the Democrats to disorganize the Republican party last Fall, Mr. Lynch related his experience in Jefferson County, in his Congressional District. He had two appointments to speak in the county-one at Rodney and one at Fayette; when he arrived in Rodney he called on the Mayor and asked if he thought it would be safe to hold a Republican meeting next day; that official said be would submit the question to the Democratic club which met that evening; next morning the Mayor told Lynch that the club had voted not to allow the meeting to be held, and advised him that an attempt to hold it would probably result in bloodshed; in the foreneon bodies of armed and uniformed white men began to arrive on horseback from the surrounding country, and before noon nearly 500 had gath country, and before noon nearly strapped to his waist; these were Democratic clubs, and they proceeded to hold a Democratic meeting; Mr. Lynch adviced the colored people to go home, seeing that it would be dangerous to attempt to address them; afterward meeting the editor of a Democratic paper published in Fayette, he inquired if he thought the meeting appointed for the ensuing Saturday in that town could be held without disturbance; the editor replied that he was opposed to allowing any Republicans meeting to be held in the country the Republicans were disorganized, and he thought the Democrats ought to prevent them from organizing; other Democrats from Fayette assured Lynch that he could speak there without being molested, and he went there, but on the morning of the day appointed for the gathering the same uniformed and mounted clubs rede into town; this time they were not arm d, but each company was followed by a wagon apparently filled with cornstalks, under which the colored people believed the arms were concealed; when the meeting began the Democrate surrounded the platform; the Democrate editor cance upon the platform and said to Lynch that he might speak, but that no misrepresentations would be permitted; but as soon as Lynch began his address the Democrate strowned his voice with yells, which they kept up until he saw it was useless to try to speak, and the meeting dispersed. every man carried a revolver strapped to his

COL PELTON EXAMINED BY THE REPUBLICAN COM-MITTEE, WM. E. CHANDLER BY THE DEMOCRATS -THE LATTER REFUSES TO ANSWER CERTAIN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-The examination of Colonel Pelton was continued before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning. 'He

testified, in answer to Senator Morton, as follows: I know Smith Weed of Platisburg, N. Y.; Weed went to South Carolina after the election; I don't think the Democratic National Committee suggested the mission; I don't know why he went to South Carolina except to see a fair count; don't know under what name he went, but have no reason to believe that he went under any other than his own; I received no dispatch in December last from the President of the Charleston, Columbus and Augusta Railroad; I have no knowledge of a dispatch sent to me at the National Democratic Headquarters in which the question was asked whether the committee would pay \$30,000 for an electoral vote; such a question was asked, but I do not know from what source it came; there was a letter received from one of the North Western States (not Oregon) \$37-ing that an electoral vote could be had for money; I have no letter from Smith Weed that I know of, as most of my correspondence has been destroyed from time to time; I do not remember receiving a dispatch from Smith Weed or any other person saying that the vote of a colored elector in South Carolina could be obtained for money.

At this point Col. Pelton was excused until Friday morning, when he will be further examined. The Select Committee on the Rights, Powers, and

Privileges of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote examined Wm. E. Chandler to-day. He testified as fol-

examined Wm. E. Chandler to-day. He testified as follows:

I am a member of the National Republican Committee and of the Executive Committee; I left Concord, N. H., on the afternoon of the day of the Presidential election, arriving in New-Yerk carly on the morning of Wednesday, the 8th of November; the committee sent telegrams to Louisanta, Florida, and North and South Carolina; I saw copies of the telegrams produced yesterday by Mr. Cancey, but do not remember any others particularly; I, however, sent telegrams early in the morning before Clancey was up; I think I sent them sunstantially to the same persons, heretofore mentioned, in those States, but sent briefer ones; my recollection is that I telegraphed that Hayes had received 185 voices, while Florida, Louisiana and Oregon, that the Democrate would attempt to wrest these States from the Republicans by fraud or other improper means, and requested them to be diligent in ascertaining the result, and communicate it as soon as ascertained; no promises were made in those telegrams of money or troops, to my recollection; the two friends mentioned in my dispatch to Mr. Keogh, who had left for Raleigh, were Gen. Klipatrick and E. C. Crapsey; I gave no instructions to those gentlemen; they were furnished with money simply to pay their expenses; no more; while in Tallanassec I became counsel for the Governor of Florida and other Republican candidates for Courress and electors.

Q. While in Florida did you receive any letters or telegrams from any member of the National Committee in which mention was made of money or troops? A. I ought not to answer without the consent of my dienos, whom I will advise to give me permission to answer.

The committee, after private consultation, manimonaly decided that the witness must answer the question and that there could be no privileged communications between the present and such as the privileged communications between the present and such as the such as were the question and that there could be no privileged communications betwe

decided that the witness must answer the question and that there could be no privileged communications be tween an attorney and his clients as against a committee of the House. The witness said as at present advised he declined to answer the question without the consent of his clients, and he declined with all due respect to the

Q. Did you, while in Florida, send a letter or telegram to any member of the National Constitution o any member of the National Committee mentioning noney of troops! A. I make the same answer (as above). The committee discharged Mr. Keim, the newspaper correspondent, to-day. He was subpensed to appear be-fore them in reference to an interview he had with the fore them in reference to an interview he had with the president on Sunday before last on the subject of the executive power in the District of Columbia. The President was represented as saying that the President's authority, exercised in accordance wish the law, is as supreme in the District of Columbia as if it were a garrisoned for tress, and any demonstration or warlike concentration of men threatening the peace of the city or endangering the security of public property or the treasure of the Government could be summarily dealt with, should the public safety demand, by a declaration of unrital law. Mr. Keim having written out an account of his interview, permitted several correspondents to make an abstract to be used in their papers, reserving the full account for the paper of which he is a correspondent. The committee, somewhat alarmed as to the purposes of in-Quiry. The committee, however, found themselves uncertain as to their authority to interrogate Mr. Keim with reference to what may have been said in conversation with the President, and therefore discharged him.

ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON. The members of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company were each served with a summons on Tuesday evening, from the Select Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House of Representatives, to appear before the committee to answer for the recent action in taking the con-

trol of all telegrams out of the hands of President Orton, POLITICS IN THE STATES. Mr. Barnes of New-Orleans, and all other agents of the By resolution of the Executive Committee, which was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Directors, all telegrams are subject to the immediate control of the Executive Committee. The following is a list of the members of the Executive Committee, all of whom, except Mr. Orton, who was already there, started

for Washington yesterday morning: William H. Orion, James H. Banker, Alouzo B. Cor-nell, Harrison Darker, Norvin Green, Jeseph Harker, Edwin D. Morgan, Augustus Schell, W. K. Thorn, and Frank Work. Commodure Vandervilt was a member of the committee at the time of his death, but no one has since been elected to fill the vacancy.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1877.

The Director of the Mint at Brussels, Belgium, bas nade a proposition to coin silver for the United States Government. He states that the mints of Europe are closed against silver and the European market is in a deplorable condition. He thinks that by using his bul-hon bouses in Brussels, Paris, and London for purchas-ing bullion and coming it at his mint great stability would be given the silver market, and the United States would thereby be able to coin the trade dollar to an ex-tent sufficient to control India and China exchanges. He is further of the opinion that American silver mining interests would also be prometed if his proposition was accepted.

John J. Flanagan of Jersey City appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day to tell about a claim which he had against Venezuela, growing out of the seizure of certain railway materials by the Government. the testified that Mr. Whiton of New-York had told him that he had relations with the commission which would enable him to have the chain passed, but that he must have 50 per cent of the amount allowed. Mr. Flanagan could not pay so much, and after some delay Mr. Whiton teld him it was too late; and the claim was not allowed. Congressman MacDongall of New-York to-day formally declined the appointment of Commissioner of Patents which was tendered him by the President, whereupon the President decided to nominate for the position Ellis II. Spear of Maine, who was formerly Deputy Commis-sioner. His nomination will probably be sent to the Scante to-morrow.

The new Board of Police met this afternoon at halfpast 2 o'clock at headquarters, Messrs. W. J. Murtagh. T. F. Gatchell, T. Somerville, and Geo. W. Cissell being present, and F. Douglass absent. Mayor H. A. Hall, as Justice of the peace, administered oath to the newly appointed members, Messrs. Catchell, Somerville, and Cissell.

The dispatch from Florida about a train having be wrecked by Ku-Klux, which Proctor Knott's committee appear to think such a mysterious and significant mare's nest, was as public as any other piece of news at the time it was sent, and was published in The Thinus?

the official conduct of the Police Board to night, there being no witnesses to examine. A number of subpenss have been issued, and the investigation will proceed to-

The following is the official statement of silver disbursed since April 18, 1876: For fractional currency redecimed, \$16,008,812 60; checks and obligations, \$10,-680,368 78. Total, \$26,689,181 38. For Esgular Report of Congressional Proceedings see 2d Page.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY AND THE GREAT POWERS. THE GRAND COUNCIL LIKELY TO REJECT THE POW-ERS' PROPOSALS-PRINCE BISMARCK WATCHFUL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1877. It is believed that the Grand Council tonerrow will reject the final proposals of the Powers. The Turkish Government is stated to have decided for the present not to issue the 7,000,000 Turkish pounds paper money, which was recently decreed.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1877.

A dispatch to The Pail Mall Gazette from Berlin says.
It is stated that Baron von Werther, the German Embassador at Constantinople, is instructed not to sign the final protocol about to be submitted to the Conference, without having previously reported its text to Prince Bismarck and received a reply."
PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1877.

The Messager de Paris reports that Russia has counter nanded all the supplies which she had ordered in Ger-

Gen. Tchernayeff has arrived in this city from Dresden. BUCHARRST, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1877. Safvet Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs. has ordered the Turkish commandant at Silistria to punish the Bashi-Bazouks who crossed the Danube on the night of the 8th inst. and plundered a Roumanian outpost

and killed two Roomanian soldiers. A SERVIAN LEGION IN THE PAY OF RUSSIA.

London, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1877.

A dispatch from Belgrade to The Standard reports that the Russian Col Mileranovi, commanding a brigade 6,400 strong, composed of Servians, Bulgarians, Russians, and others, in Servia, has promulgated an order of e that the brigade will henceforth be paid by the Russian Government. The first payment was to be made yesterday.

RUSSIA STILL DISTRUSTED. The Times, in its leading editorial, discusses the opin on which is held by a large portion of the press and by the public generally, that Russia will quietly accept th abortive conclusion of the Conference, and says: "We trust it will prove correct. But if we hold this opinion, it must be as a matter of faith and not of evidence. What are the facts upon which judgment should be founded! The Czar's Moscow speech remains unmodified by any later utterance. The Russian army is now undisputably in a high state of preparation."

THE POLES BECOMING RESTLESS.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan 18, 1877. The Berlin correspondent of The Standard declares, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, that the Poles seem determined to take advantage of Russia's difficulties. The North German Gazette states that the Powers whose interests are involved are paying greater attention to Poilsh agitation than heretofore. Russia has reseinded the ukase by which emigrants were enabled to return to Poland under certain conditions.

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1877. A Berlin telegram to The Pall Mall Gazette states that the Socialists are not likely to succeed in any of the districts where a second ballot is to be held, the Conservatives united against them. The Ultramontanes will, however, support the Socialists in some districts The Government proposes to reintroduce the bill already once before Parliament increasing the severity of the penal laws against Socialist agitations.

GERMANY AND THE FRENCH EXHIBITION. LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1877.

A special dispatch to The Daily News from Berlin states that negotiations have been reopened bebility that Germany will reconsider her original decision and agree to participate in the Paris Exhibition in 1578.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17 .- The Government of London, estimating the total cost to the State on account of the relief works and other measures for mitigating the famine in Madras and Bombay at \$32,500,000.

HALIFAX, Jan. 17.-The Belgian steamer August Andre, from Autwerp, Dec. 17, for New-York, with a valuable cargo, was towed in here to-day, leaking and badly damaged. She will discharge her cargo and

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 17.—At its annual meeting in this city to day the Connectment River Railroad Company rejected its old board of officers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—George Hogan, foreman of laborers at the new Capitel, was crushed so badly by a huge stone to-day that he died this afternoon.

FLU-HING, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Alfred Boyd of Wading River committed suicide by hanging on Tuesday. He was wealthy, but imagined that he was likely to starve and freeze to death. CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—S. N. Hawes, the defaulting City Treasurer of Covington, Ky., who absconded recently, has been arrested at London, Canada, and his return will be demanded.

MORPOLK, Va., Jan. 17.—W. E. Foster, Supreme Archer of the Order of Heptasopha, yesterday issued his proclamation convening the Supreme Lodge of that order in annual session in New Orleans on the 14th of February. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 17.—During a heavy rain storm on Monday a fall of small live snakes was obserted in the southern part of the city, where thousands of them could be seen yeaterday. The snakes are from one foot to 18 inches in length.

CRICAGO, Jan. 17.—On the occasion of Mr. Moody's Chicago, Jan. 17.—On the order in the strict of the fall services at the Tabernade last might, it was amounted that a considerable sum of money was needed to pay off the debt on Farwell Hall, which is occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, to continue these meetings, and to meet certain other obligations incurred during the services here. As subscription was taken on the spot amounting to about \$67,000, which is nearly the amount asked for.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1877.

EVENTS AT THE CAPITALS. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE-

SENATORIAL CONTESTS-THE WAR SPIRIT IN PENNSYLVANIA-LOUISIANA.

The Democrats of New-Hampshire have nominated Daniel Marcy for Governor; their platform is devoted to national politics. In the Senatorial election in Massachusetts Mr. Hoar is now three votes ahead of Mr. Boutwell; in Illinois, Mr. Logan has 100 votes to Gov. Palmer 89, there being 15 scattering; in Omaha, there was no choice yester-day and nobody had a plurality. A caucus of Republicans of the Pennsylvania Legislature resolved not to call for putting the troops on a war footing at present. The situation is unchanged at New-Orleans, but Gen. Augur has corrected some errors of Gov. Packard in a published letter. There is now reported to be a slight chance for the election of a Republican Senator from New-Jersey.

PROBABLE DEFEAT OF BOUTWELL. NO BLECTION YESTSEDAY, BUT MR. HOAR GAINS .

PLURALITY OF VOTES. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Boston, Jan. 17.—The changes to-day in the Senatorial vote were few in number, but as they put Mr. Hoar for the first time in a plurality over Mr. Boutwell, conceded. The only question remaining is as to who shall be his successor. This is still much in doubt. Mr. Rice's prospects, which were thought to be good yesterday, are less favorable to-day. The Boutwell men, surveying the field, doubt their ability to elect Rice if they go over to his support. Some of their men prefer Mr. Hear, and the assurances from the Democrats are not encouraging. At the Boutwell caucus at noon today, therefore, it was determined to adhere to Mr. Bout-Their candidate may perhaps lose a few more votes to-morrow, but he is new expected to hold from 75 to 80. With this number his friends say they can prevent a choice. They hope for nothing more at

Mr. Hoar's supporters are more determined than ever. They can triumph at any time with the aid of the Demo crate, and they have strong hopes of getting their help sooner or later. The Democrats prefer Mr. Hoar to Mr. Bentwell or Gov. Rice, but are not yet ready to vote for any Republican candidate. Some of the Republicans are talking of Judge Devens, who might perhaps be accepta ble. There seems no chance for ex-Gov. Bullock or Mr. Seelye. There will probably be little change to-morrow Seelye. There will probably be little change to-morrow, but such as comes will be in Mr. Hoar's favor. His supporters are firm and earnest, and admit no idea of compromise. There has been little personal opposition to Mr. Boutwell, and there is no exultation over his misfortune. As being a triumph over Gen. Butler, the Boston tune. As being a triumph over Gen. Butler, the Boston generally, there is rejoicing. It has been the misfortune of Mr. Houtwell to have the sypport of all the elements mentioned, and their defeat is regarded as a signal victory for the better class of Republicans.

A LONG FIGHT NOW IN PROSPECT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Jan. 17.-There is no immediate prospect of a decision in the Senatorial contest, though the leaders have changed places. Mr. Hoar's friends are confident of success, and expect to gain some votes on Thursday. The Boutwell men, however, have decided to "stick" to their candidate for an indefinite period; they claim that Mr. Hear, in that event, cannot be elected without the aid of Democratic votes; they further claim that many men are voting for Mr. Hoar for effect, and will soon change to Mr. Boatwell. The Democrats have also voted to "stick" to Judge Abbott, though it is under stood that they have empowered their chairman, Senator Charles Theodore Russell, to announce when the time comes for them to "break." At the different headqu ters this evening all parties spoke encouragingly and expected success. It seems on the whole to be the gencral impression that the contest will be prolonged beyoud the present week, the word having been given out all along the lines for the members to "stick" to their

DETAILS OF YESTERDAY'S VOTING - TWO BALLOTS.

Boston, Jan. 17 .- The following is the first ballot for United States Senator in the joint convention of the Legislature to-day :

Whole immber of votes. 275 | Rice received. Necessary to a choice. 138 | Bullock received. Boutwell received. 96 | Barbor received. 131 | Barbor received. 140 | Barbor received. 150 | The second ballot showed very slight changes. It was

Whole number of votes 270 | Rice received.
Necessary to a choice. 159 | Bullock received.
Hear received. 95 | Seelye received.
Sanford received. 93 | Sanford received.
Abbott received. 62 |

After the second ballot the joint session of the Legislathre adjourned till noon te-morrow.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS. NO MOVE TO PUT THEM ON A WAR FOOTING TO BE MADE AT PRESENT.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17 .- A caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature was held here this evening. It was expected that the committee of three Senators and four Representatives, including the Speak ers of the two houses, who were appointed last week to consider the propriety of introducing a bill into the Legislature to place the militia of the State upon a war footing, would make their report to-night. The committee, since their appointment, have held conferences with Gov. Hartranft, and have finally decided that it is not expedient to offer any such bill to the Legis lature at present, nor to make any specific appropriations for the purpose at this time, but simply to await the course of events and let the matter rest until the Governor in his judgment shall think it necessary to call on the Legislature by proclamation or otherwise. In arriving at this conclusion the committee claimed to have riving at this conclusion the committee claimed to have been acting in a wise and temperatet spirit. This was substantially the report thus made to the caucus to-night. That body, which met at 7½ p. m., appeared to consist of two elements, one arging the necessity of an appropriation to place the milithsion a war footing as a matter of precaution, and the other advising a temporizing policy as best calculated just now to quiet the people and obtain, if possible, a peaceful and lessal solution of pending differences. Finally, after a debate which lasted for about two hours, the report of the committee was adopted; but it was agreed that a committee was adopted; but it was agreed that a committee consisting of four members of the House and two members of the Senate should be appointed, to whom the bill making the appropriation for the reorganization of the milita should be referred, and who should noid it subject to the course of events, taking no action thereon unless necessary.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS POSTPONED-THE SITUA TION CRITICAL FOR BOTH GREEN AND M'PHER-SON-POSSIBILITIES OF THE CROICE OF A RE-

PROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17 .- There is another full in the Senatorial fight. Democratic maneuvering has House have adjourned over till next Monday, the eve of the day on which the halloting for United States Senator will begin. A great effort wis made by the friends of John R. McPherson to have the joint Democratic cancus meeting called for this evening. The Senate was con-trolled apparently in the interest of Ashbel Green. It declined to meet in cancus this evening, an I adjourned over at an early hour. The House had nothing better to do than to follow this example, which it did at the 3 p.

There is confusion in the Democratic ranks, and while Judge Green does not appear at present to have strength enough to grasp the nomination by securing the post-ponement of the caucus meeting till Monday evening, it is believed that he has done much to defeat Mr. Mc-Pherson, who, it is thought, cannot hold his men to a protracted fight. Besides, the Green men say that their opponent has no hold whatever on the better and con-trolling element in the party. If indications are trust worthy, Mr. Green is not in a sanguine state of mind. There is believed to be opposition to him where he least expected it. A strong delegation of E-sex politicians appeared this morning. They and others have had much business at Gov. Bedle's office. It is rumored that a suspected political trade brought them to the capital in great haste. It was rumored among Democrats that Gov. Bedle had sought to control two members from Essex in the Senatorial fight by promising one of them the reappointment of the present Public Prosecutor, and to the other the appointment of a German friend to the district judgeship. Such a bargain would wenken Me Pherson's chances and strengthen Mr. Green's, unless, as is still believed by the Republicans and by some

Democrats, Gov. Bedle has serious intentions of taking the field for himself. Then, of aids himself. Mr. McPherson has said, and everybody believes, that Leon Abbett, President of the Senate, will make a strong fight for the Senatorial nomination if he sees the remotest chance for himself. The manner in which he carried the Presidency of the Senate has given the Democrats a high opinion of his electioneering powers. If he cannot get the nomination for himself, it would do him next mos good to aid Gov. Bedle in securing it. A Democrat said this morning that Abbett had killed in the Senate the movement to have the cancus meeting this evening, which McPherson so much desired. He also stated it was suspected that Mr. Abbett in voting for a joint caucus this evening had previously taken good care that the plan should be defeated. Mr. McPherson tele-graphed last evening for Abbett to come on and help prevent a postponement of the caucus fight till Monday. He obeyed with great alserity, but the chesamen did not move in the direction McPherson had expected. Ex-tiov. Joel Parker arrived this morning. He is believed to have eight votes to be relied upon. He says of his can-didacy, "I did not intend to be a candidate, but the people will force it on me." Democrats universally re-gard the situation as very critical for either McPherson or Green.

gard the situation as very critical for closer across or Green.

The Republican joint caucus meeting will not be held till late on Monday night or early on Tuesday merning, and though they have a minority of one on joint ballot, the Democrate are so crossing their own purposes that a capable independent Republican might develop sufficient strength among unpledged Democrate to secure an election. Courtland Parker and William Walter Phelos and possibily Thomas N. Mcdarter are prominently mentioned in connection with the depublican nomination if there is a chance to win. If the Democrate present a solid front, it is said that Senator Frelinghuysen will receive a complimentary nomination.

THE LEGISLATIVE WORK.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17 .- In the Senate today a bill was introduced to allow to justices of the peace costs for criminal warrants whether the persons against whom they are issued are indicted or not. Also, a bill which reduces the costs in all suits where there is no demurrers or defense. In the Homea a bill was introduced requiring all public buildings, halls, &c., to be erected with greater facilities for egress and ingress. A bill was introduced to repeal the act which creates boards of commissioners of appeals in cases of tax.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRACY.

DANIEL MARCY NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR-MR. J. S. H. FRINK'S VIEWS ON NATIONAL POLITICS. CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 17 .- The Democratic State Convention met to-day, with J. S. H. Frink as president. In taking the chair Mr. Frink said :

State Convention met to-day, with J. S. H. Frink as president. In taking the chair Mr. Frink said:

The entire Democratic party believe they have fairly and honestly accomplished the election of Mr. Tilden as President of the United States. The attempt is being made to cheat us out of the fruits of victory. Hundreds of Republicans concede the election of Mr. Tilden, or distrust the election of Mr. Hayes. No sooner was the battle between the two parties seatled, than a skirmish of office-holders began. Every device of party warfare and every menace of military strength was employed to overcome the victory of the people. The trickery of the Returning Board is too well known, and the legerdemain by which States were converted from Mr. Tilden to Mr. Hayes. History records no such abuse of the electoral system; and the efforts of extreme men in the Republican party to strike terror into the Democracy by the use of military power and to incite civil war have proved futile; in our state a declaration of war has been made by a gentleman directing the duties of the Florida Returning Board, and who guides conspirators at the Capitol and directs affairs in New-Hampshire. His purposes are transparent; the attenut to incite the accentance of a challenge to battle has fallen impotent. The Democratic party want justice, but they put far away all thought of revolution. They expect justice. They have faith in the suageity and statesmanship of the Cor, ressional committees, who will make apparent the right way to settle all difficulties.

An effort was made by the friends of Daniel Marcy the Democratic candidate last year, to have him ninated for Governor by accelamation, but a ballot was insisted upon. Mr. Marcy received 385 out of 524 votes, however, and his nomination was then made unanimous. Thomas J. Dinsmore was nominated for Railroad Commissioner, and, after adopting resolutions the Convention adjourned. The resolutions of the Convention are substantially as

follows: The first reaffirms devotion to the cardinal ideas of the perpetuity of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution and the equality of the States. second declares a firm adherence to the doctrines con tained in the National Democratic platform, especially the demand for reform indersed at the polis by a ma

The third denounces "the conspiracy organized at Washington by desperate and unscrupulous men among the leaders of the Republican party to thwart the clearly

Washington by desperate and unscriptions then acoust the leaders of the Republican party to thwart the clearly expressed will of the people through the action of illogally constituted and corruptly controlled returning boards at the South as revolutionary and treasonable in purpose and effect, inasmuch as it strikes at the very life of the elective franchise, which is the basis and vital principle of this Government."

The tourth denounces the use of troops by President Great in South Caralina and Louisiana. The fifth calls upon the Representatives of both houses of Congress to unite in securing a peaceful solution of the deficulty in which the country is involved. The sixth counsels moderation, but claims it a paramount duty to defend the Constitution even to the last resort. The seventh calls upon all who believe in the election of Mr. Tilden to unste in demanding his inauguration. The eighth demands the reduction of the army.

Next follows several resolutions discussing exhaustively the subjects of the appointment of electors, the functions of returning boards, and the duty of Congress touching the count of the electoral vote, and concluding with these words: "Relieving that Mr. Tilden received a majority of the whole momber of electoral votes, we pledge him our hearty and unqualified supp rt in the full exercise of his authority in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the land."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Dover, N. H., Jan. 17 .- The Republicans of the 1st Congressional District to-day nominated Gilman Marston for Congress on the first ballot. CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 17.-The Hd Repub-

lican Congressional District Convention has nominated James F. Briggs of Manchester for Congress.

WEAT NEW-HAMPSHIRE'S ELECTION MAY TURN ON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- New-Hampshire poli-

ticians here say that the result of the approaching elec tion in that State will probably depend upon the solution of the Presidential question. If Gov. Hayes be inaugurated they think that the Republican State ticket will rated facy think that the Kepublican State ticket will have a good round majority, and that two and possibly three Republican Congressmen will be elected. Should Gov. Tilden be inaugurated they anticipate so much discouragement on the part of the Republicans, and so much clatten on that of the Democrats, that the latter would win a victory. Last Fail all the Congressional districts were carried on the vote for President, the 1st by about 800, the 11d by 1,600, and the 1Hd by 800. The hardest right this year will be in the 1st.

THE LOUISIANA DISSENSIONS

New-Orleans, Jan. 17 .- Gen. Augur has sent to Gov. Packard a reply to a letter to him, in which he says in regard to the order received from the President: In reply to this I would state that the time of day at which this order was issued is immaterial. It was not received here until some time after the sorrender, without resistance, of the Supreme Court room, arsemal, and all of the police stations, and it is quite a new thing to me to hear that you ever considered that order as commanding a maintenance of the slatus quo. Yourself and the officers in command immediately under you, have respectedly stated that it was your intention to selze any favorable opportunity to recover the court-room, and you have repeatedly sent your sheriff to demand that room, and have repeatedly sent your sheriff to demand that room, and have repeatedly sent your sheriff to demand that room, and have repeatedly sent your sheriff to demand that room, and have repeatedly sent your sheriff to demand that room, and have repeatedly sent your sheriff to demand that room, and have repeatedly sent your sheriff to demand that room, and for the other side. It was the face that these not look as though it was your understanding that neither side should be perimited to interfere with the status of the other side. It was the fact that these threats to recover lost ground, whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself, that has furnished an exceeder the Nicholis party to keep a force in readiness to resist any attempt to recover; and it was in view of this very condition of allars that yesterday morning I directed two of my staff, one to see you and one to see Gen. Nicholis, to inquire, not request, if some agreement or understanding could not be entered into by which the slatus quo could be guaranteed until such time as the President should make his decision. Such agreement would do away with the supposed necessity of keeping up a body of armed men on either side, and duninish very greatly the chances of violence and bloodshed. I made no request in the matter; I had no right to make any request. It was simply a suggestion in the interest, as I thought, of peace, and to give a moment's quict to In reply to this I would state that the time of day at which this order was issued in immutation.

LOGAN GAINING IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17 .- Four ballots for United States Senator were taken in the Legislature to day. The first three resulted substantially the same as the ballot yesterday, Mr. Logan receiving 98, and Gov the ballot yesteriay, and be seen as a shight change. The result was as follows:
Was a shight change. The result was as follows:
Wasle number of votes. [04] Andersor received. 7
Necessary in a choice. [03] Davis received. 7
Logan received. [04] Washburne tecrived. 1
Paimer received. 88 | Haines received. 1

FUTILE BALLOT FOR SENATOR AT OMAHA. OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 17 .- A second ballot was taken for United States Scuator to-day, and resulted as follows: Hitchcock 27, Savage 25, Saunders 15, Briggs 12, Crounse 12, Manderson 4, and the rest scattering. Adjourned.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

HOW THE BRIDGE WAS CONSTRUCTED.

ESTIMONY OF AMASA STONE, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD, BEFORE THE LEG-ISLATIVE COMMITTEE-THE OPINION EXPRESSED THAT THE TRAIN MUST HAVE JUMPED THE TRACK.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17 .- The committee of the thio Legislature sent to examine into the cause of the disaster at Asktabula met here to-day and took the evi-dence of Amasa Stone. Mr. Stone being in ill health, the ommittee met at his residence. Being sworn, the witness said: I was at first superintendent of the Lake Shore Road, between Cleveland and Erie, for two years; was then President from 1856 until 1875; have since then been a director of the road; the Ashtabula bridge was erected in the Autumn of 1863; I designed the bridge; I only superintended the making of the plans; the detail of the iron work was done by Albert Congdon, supervised generally by Mr. Tomlinson; have not the original plan of the structure; do not know where it is, but suppose it is in the office of Charles Collins, chief engineer of the road; there were all the specifications usually given for the construction of the

bridge (bill of details produced); full specifications were written at the time; they were prepared by me, except some minor details; cannot tell where the original speci-Scatious are; have seen nothing of them since the building of the bridge until within a fortnight; this paper (paper produced) was copied from the order book of the Cleveland Roiling Mill Company; it was isauded me by my brother, I made up the figures at the time in refernce to the strain on the bridge; am not aware where the paper is or whether it was preserved up to the time of the disaster; the bridge was 15 feet between the bearings; the width of the bridge, including cords from outside to cutside, was 19 feet 6 inches, according to my recollection; the width was, inside of the cords, 14 feet, I think; the width of the truss was 2 feet 6 inches and the hight 20 feet. There were 14 panels of 10 feet each. There was no change of pian after the work was projected by me. There was no de parture, as the bridge was finally erected, from the size an error by the constructors which gave a good deal of trouble until erected. A brace was put in horizontally when it should have been vertical. The original design was 4 by 7, to my recollection. When advised that the gether right, I went down myself and found the braces were being put in wrongly. The change of righting the braces was made before the bridge was finished. The superintendence of construction was in the hands of Mr. Tominson, until I found him inefficient and discharged him; afterward it was in the hands of Mr. Rogers. I do not think he (Rogers) had ever put to gether an iron bridge before; do not know whether he has since or not. He had had some years' experience it bridge building. The dropping of one or two counters would not effect the destruction of the bridge. My impression is that if half the counter braces were out it would not cause the bridge to drop. The counter braces enable the bridge to stand a shock and stand the traction of a train going at full speed. They have little service to perform except to stand a shock. The dropping of a single counter would not result the destruction of the bridge under a weight of 300 tons above the dead weight. The lugs were put on more for convenience in raising than for any were held by clamp bolts at intersections that with frie tion I should think would be sufficient to keep them in place. The tie rods would elongate to the eighth of an inch unless they were too weak for the purpose. The half by half an inch flat bar. I do not remember how close together they were, but I think they came together throughout the length of the bridge, intersecting each other. They were in every panel, and braced every luck

A large photograph of the bridge was exhibited by Mr. one and examined by the members of the committee, to details of construction Mr. Stone continued: I have vn bridges erected without any lateral braces be ween the tower chords and stand for years. There were three 7-inch beams to each rail; there were three stringers boiled and lapped together, and over these two have the beams rest upon the top chord; it has always been done. The nature of the strain upon an upper chord is a thrust; the top chords were 4x7-inch beams five of them T-shaped, a flange is inch thick by 4, a is to 1 inch web. The web was thicker in the middle and lighter at the end. Those cords would stand a thrust stroke of 35,000 pounds to the inch. The dead weight of the bridge was something over 100 tons, according to my impression; but it must be remembered that there were trusses including rails and cross-ties. My it sion is that the dead weight was a ton to the foot run

of the bridge. The bridge was so very thick that it

would have been a great deal safer without any lateral.

impression; but it must be remembered that there were two trusses, including rails and cross-ties. My impression is that the dead weight was a ton to the foot run. The tracks were seven feet apart. The center of each outside rail of each track was nearly over the center of a truss. A bridge to carry two tracks would have to be quite twice as strong as a bridge to carry one. I have carefully considered the matter, and my conclusion is that the dead weight of the bridge—even with two trains rpon the would not strain may pertition of the iron more than 8,000 or 9,000 pounds to the square inch, while it was capable of resisting a strain of at least 30,000 pounds. One train would strain in the bridge about 85 per cent of what two trains would strain it.

It is very conclusive evidence to my mind that the bridge was carried down by the second locomotive in some way leaving the track. The bridge was not strong enough to carry a train derailed. Had the bridge broken from its own weakness I am convinced it would have failen to the south. I am convinced that model tested to the extent of breaking a truss would show that that truss would fall to the south and pull the bridge to the south. An engine dropping on the floor beam would fall to the south and pull the truss inward to the north, and when pulled to the north from the vertical to a small extent it would then go down. The bridge fell to the north. I have constructed from 10 to 15 miles of How bridges; do not know of another How bridge anywhere with wroughtion braces; do not think it was negligence in again intuiting Mr. Rogers with the construction of the bridge, after hading that he had put the braces in wrong at first. There was no other particular in which he could make in mistake in following the original plan. The sway rods were placed at every panel 11 feet apart; do not recollect the details as to how these rods were fastened. The chief braces and counters, as originally projected, were to be 4x7-inch T beams. There were five braces in wrong at first, there w

only three or four times; was present at the test before the trains were put upon it; when the test was made the bridge was stiffer and showed less deflection than I had expected; the difference in cost between an iron bridge and a stone arch there at that time would have been about \$15,000; the iron bridge itself cost about that sun; the total expense, including masonry, magnt possibly have been \$70,000.

AN ENGINEER'S OPINION.

ERRORS IN CONSTRUCTION-THE MAIN BRACES NOT OF THE RIGHT FORM-THE SET BRACES NOT SUPPORTED SUFFICIENTLY.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17 .- A special dispatch to The Leader from Ashtabula says:

The Leader from Ashtabula says:

The inquest was resumed at 9 a. m. E. N. Beeborit was recalled and testified: He thinks that the main braces of the bridge were insufficient; that they contained enough material, but were not of proper shape. He thinks the set braces would have been very much stronger to resist compression if they had been connected throughout their entire length by plates of iron riveled to them. This was the method proposed by Mr. Tomitoson for strengthening them when the bridge was built.

The inquest was adjourned until to-morrow morning, to allow the witnesss to make an examination of marta of the bridge just removed from the river.